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6-1-1951

THE LAW OF LABOR RELATIONS. By Benjamin Werne. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1951.

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Recommended Citation

Gerhard P. Van Arkel, *THE LAW OF LABOR RELATIONS. By Benjamin Werne. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1951.*, 5 U. Miami L. Rev. 638 (1951)

Available at: <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umlr/vol5/iss4/20>

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ment in the course, the students will experience difficulty in availing themselves of the limited number of copies accessible. Furthermore, in a relatively short time the pages containing the assigned materials will become "eaten" out of the particular volumes in the library. It is better to include such materials in the adopted book, since it would then be available to all and if the instructor does not desire to cover such materials he can omit them.

The arrangement of materials in the volume is very commendable. This reviewer has taught these subjects many years, and he has found that criminal law can be taught more effectively by taking up the specific crimes separately. Moreover, it is preferable to not commingle the substantive and procedural law. Furthermore, it is desirable to cover the substantive law first and take up the procedural matter later. The entire arrangement of the materials in this volume is excellent. Possibly the section of Unlawful Search and Seizure (at p. 797) could better be dealt with in connection with the subject of Arrest, but that is a minor matter.

Owing to the crowded curriculum in law schools in general, Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure generally are combined in one course. This presents the difficult problem of deciding just what procedural matter should be covered. As is well known, Criminal Procedure is largely a statutory matter, with the subject matter consisting mostly of local procedural rules. In order to secure a large number of adoptions, the abridged material on the subject must be kept extremely general in content. Local procedural laws from one jurisdiction would unsuit it for use in another. As a result, such abridged material, to a large degree, is not suitable for any law school which purports to teach any considerable amount of local law. This problem has to be solved in each particular situation. Sometimes a desirable result may be attained by use of supplementary local materials, if time will permit, while other schools leave the matter of local rules of pleading in criminal cases to be developed in more practical courses such as Trial Technique and Practice Court. But, be that as it may, this volume, unlike many casebooks on the subject, devotes more space to recent cases rather than dwelling entirely upon ancient common law procedural matters. Like the substantive portions, the procedural materials are reasonably modern.

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THE LAW OF LABOR RELATIONS. By Benjamin Werne. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1951. Pp. 471. \$5.75.

The title of Mr. Werne's volume is considerably broader than its content, unless "labor relations" be narrowly defined to mean only that portion

of the field covered by the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts and decisional law under them. Within that limited, but important, area, it is a handy compendium of present law. The author has interlarded certain chapters on the negotiation and drafting of collective agreements, with suggested forms, which are a useful guide through some of the more intricate mazes of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The author says of his work that "Its foremost aim is to be of practical use"; in general, this ambition is realized. At the cost of some repetition, all the materials bearing on each step in the bargaining process are collated under a single topic heading. The footnotes, separated from the text, are ably chosen, including much material quoted from NLRB and court decisions. The work is accurate, and in general reliable, even though one's eyebrows may occasionally lift at a statement such as "While the amended Act (Taft-Hartley) expressly reserves undiminished the right of unions to strike, . . ." (p. 237).

In holding a mirror to the law, the author achieves the accuracy, but also something of the painful literalness, of a direct image. It is, of course, correct to point out that the NLRB has held discriminatory "the discharge of active union employees for absence from work to go deerhunting where other employees did the same thing without being discharged . . ." (p. 220) but questionable whether the precedent will be repeated. Because many of the important problems arising from the 1947 amendments have received little, or no, attention from the NLRB and the courts, they are slighted by the author; for example, the "jurisdictional disputes" problems arising under Section 8(b)(4)(D) are treated in three brief paragraphs, which do little more than recite the provisions of the Act and the Regulations of the NLRB under them. The author has rigorously excluded all prophecy, and there is little discussion or analysis even of decided cases.

Mr. Werne's treatise, in consequence, has the static quality of a ship's log; it tells where we are, but does not attempt, like a chart, to say where we are bound. Nor does it leave room for disputation; the self-imposed limits which the author has set admit little more than the observation that it is a good likeness. For the business man or business agent, the volume contains the answers to many problems. For the lawyer, whose function it frequently is to make an informed guess as to how the courts may decide a novel question, its utility is to be found chiefly in its compact restatement of decided cases. It is surprising that the author has failed to set forth the text of the Act with which the volume is so largely concerned.